

POLITICS IN BIBB.

The Race for the County Commissionership Discussed.

DUNCAN'S RETIREMENT FROM THE RACE

Brings Out Several Candidates—Several Important Bills To Be Introduced in the Legislature—Other News.

Macon, Ga., April 14.—(Special.)—The principal political topic here at present is the race for county commissioner on the 24th instant as a successor to the late Hon. John G. McGolrick. The unexpected retirement of George W. Duncan from the county commissionership several months ago has opened a wide field, and more is expected. The office pays only \$200 per annum. The unexpired term of Mr. McGolrick runs to January 1, 1897. Those whose names have been announced as candidates are Robert Phillips, Joe McGee, Prentice Huff, Walter Nelson, and W. E. Hill. Other names suggested are those of John C. Clegg, Clegg and Jerry Hollis, but it is not thought that any of these last mentioned will consent to run. What at first promised to be a very uninteresting campaign is assuming lively proportions, and has set the boys to guessing. It has not yet developed whether or not the two municipal factions will support a single candidate. Why should they? The recent board commissioners is very prudent and cautious. Bibb county does not owe a cent, has not a dollar of bonded indebtedness, but has money in the treasury. This certainly speaks well for a county of nearly 60,000 population and taxable property to the amount of about \$100,000,000.

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It is said that several very important bills relating to Bibb county affairs may be introduced at the next session of the legislature. One is to abolish the fee system for the clerk and sheriff, of the city court, to place these officials on fixed salaries. Another is to provide for the feeding of prisoners at the Bibb county jail. The present allowance is 30 cents a day per prisoner. It has been suggested that this be cut down to 25 cents. A third measure is to abolish the board of commissioners and put the roads under the management of the county commissioners. The present road board consists of twenty-five commissioners, from each district. The board of county commissioners consists of five members. Another bill is to regularly furnish the free city court with copies of the state laws and supreme court reports, etc.

Measures for the City.

In addition to the above mentioned bills that may be introduced in the legislature for the county, there will also be some important municipal legislation, no doubt. It is said that there will be several amendments offered to the new city charter. They will provide, among other things, the repeal of all the commissions, to-wit: Police, fire, and public works, except that there shall be one commission for the city, and the commissioners will be appointed by the mayor and the street departments be restored.

Rev. W. C. Clark of Shelbyville, Tenn., preached an able and eloquent sermon to-day to a large congregation at the First Presbyterian Church. The audience was large. Macon will soon be connected by telephone with the peach orchards in and around Fort Valley, which are managed by Captain J. B. James and Mr. Clarence White.

Mr. Henry Richardson, of Atlanta, is visiting the various cities of the state. Mr. Ben C. Smith has issued invitations to a card party on next Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Sarah Nunnally, of Memphis, the very handsome and accomplished daughter of ex-President Nunnally, of Merger university, is in the city the guest of Mrs. C. L. Moore, of the Moore residence in Eufaula, where she will be an attendant at the marriage of Miss Cochran.

HIS SALARY WAS NOT FIXED,
And Dougherty's Treasurer Drew the Percentage Under the Law.

Albany, Ga., April 14.—(Special.)—During last week's session of the state legislature the Senate, in its agricultural works, of Atlanta, which concern, it is said, will be allowed to ship its goods without the railroad reweighing them, it being understood that while the roads could not discriminate in rates, they could make up for it by accepting half weights or, at least, short weights. On the character of heavy short weights by this concern, this difference in weight was the main cause of the similar concerns in Macon. This is the way in which the discrimination was discovered;

The Atlanta company was in the pool with the Macon concern and all the agricultural implement factories, and it stood to reason that the price could not be cut by any of them. The only indusment, therefore, to buyers was the freight rate. Notwithstanding the fact that this Atlanta rate to points south of Macon must be considerably higher than the Macon rate, the Atlanta concern went into Macon's territory and sold goods without trouble. This led to the discovery that the Macon roads developed, so it is said, which will prove to the commission that certain railroads have allowed the Atlanta concern the privilege of fixing its own weights, which was equivalent to fixing its own rates.

Candidates for Mayor.

It is believed by some that if the charter is amended as above outlined, Mayor H. C. Pearson will be a strong candidate at the election next December. The names of Chairman of Council C. D. Findlay, Alderman W. B. Sperry and Alderman Morris Hagg are also mentioned in connection with the mayoralty honors. It has been suggested that an eligible young man's candidate for mayor would be Alderman Ed J. Willingham. It is thought that Postmaster General will be a strong candidate and would rather graze in municipal fields than in Uncle Sam's pasture. If the commissions are abolished, this may usher in either W. E. Cox or S. S. Dunlop for mayor. Out in the woods are said to be several dark horses named Huguenin, Davis, Seeling, and others, who will make their appearance at the proper time and take a canter for the prize. If Dr. Perry resigns the postmastership, who will succeed him as postmaster? This is an interesting question, and will give Congressman Bartlett something to think about, for Price's successor will largely depend on Bartlett's recommendation. Speculation is rife, and it is said a rumor reaches to Dr. Perry that he will not oppose Bartlett for the congressional race in the sixth district in 1896. It may, therefore, be a part of the programme for Mr. Perry to try and step from the chair of the presidency of the Georgia section into the seat in the house of the national legislature, or for other ambitious spirits though in the sixth district who desire to represent it in congress. If public belief of them is correct, besides Bartlett, the present incumbent, there are Enoch Hardeman and Nat Harris from Bibb. The superior court judge, and the state steelers are other political honors. Hardeman is on the bench. Bartlett was his predecessor. Nat Harris has never donned the judicial ermine, but he wears the senatorial robe, and would like to wrap the congressional robes about him. Bartlett may have no opposition for renomination in 1896, but there will surely be lively times in the sixth district. On April 10, Mr. Bartlett received his first month's salary as congressman. The check was for \$1,662.33.

No Opposition in Sight.

The indications are that Mr. C. Pearson will be elected on April 24th instant without opposition, as an alderman from the first ward to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Charley Juhu. This is an excellent young man, a well educated, esteemed and intelligent young gentleman, public spirited and progressive. He belongs to no clique, ring or faction, and if elected, he will go into office unpledged and untrammled.

mailed in any way. He is running on his merits, and has no special allegiance either to the Good Government Club or the Anti-Good Government Club.

Judge Gustin's House in Vincennes, was destroyed by fire to-night. The fire was discovered in a wardrobe. It is not known how it caught. A part of the furniture was saved in a damaged condition. The house was insured for \$2,500, the furniture \$5,000.

How About Bonds?

There seems to be no settled opinion as to whether or not another election will soon be called to vote on the question of issuing paving bonds. Mayor Horne is considering the matter of having a special election to be held in the month of the city council Tuesday night providing for an election for \$100,000 of street paving bonds. The impression is, however, that yet little interest will be introduced just yet. So little interest was shown in the recent bond election that the friends of paving did not find much encouragement in the situation.

The Legislature.

Though the next race for the legislature does not occur until the summer of 1896, there is already some talk of candidates for representatives from Bibb. The most prominent of the city councilmen is the one who introduced the bill to prohibit the introduction of the negro into the field, and more is expected. The office pays only \$200 per annum. The unexpired term of Mr. McGolrick runs to January 1, 1897. Those whose names have been announced as candidates are Robert Phillips, Joe McGee, Prentice Huff, Walter Nelson, and W. E. Hill. Other names suggested are those of John Clegg, Clegg and Jerry Hollis, but it is not thought that any of these last mentioned will consent to run. What at first promised to be a very uninteresting campaign is assuming lively proportions, and has set the boys to guessing. It has not yet developed whether or not the two municipal factions will support a single candidate. Why should they? The recent bond commissioners is very prudent and cautious. Bibb county does not owe a cent, has not a dollar of bonded indebtedness, but has money in the treasury. This certainly speaks well for a county of nearly 60,000 population and taxable property to the amount of about \$100,000,000.

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Favor of Atlanta.

Macon merchants have been summoned before the state railroad commission this week to give their reasons for charges that Macon is discriminated against in the favor of Atlanta. It is charged that the railroads have been giving preference to Atlanta over Macon in the matter of rates and that the state railroad commission has been allowing the railroads to do this.

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LUMPS OF GOLD.

A Rich Find of Nuggets Taken from an Alabama Mine,

WHICH CAUSES GREAT EXCITEMENT

Work Being Pushed with a Large Force of Hands—Nuggets Weighing Ten to Eighteen Pennyweights.

Heelin, Ala., April 14.—(Special.)—The gold fever at this place is at high pitch over the recent discovery of a new and rich pocket of nuggets and everything is excitement, especially at the mines. Mr. J. W. Houston was seen Saturday with nuggets valued at \$350 taken out of the Reaves extension on section six, near this place, by Mr. Bovelle, and two other gentlemen in one panning, each nugget weighing ten and eighteen pennyweights, respectively. Work is being pushed on this extension as rapidly as possible by a large force of hands, and experienced miners are made from the fact that Bob Hodges and his partner, who will be candidates for solicitor general of the Macon circuit, before the next legislature. Each gentleman is trying to secure a delegation which will be sent to the legislature to have the miners summoned to the state capital.

LOVELY DAY AT BIRMINGHAM.

Happenings of Easter Day—The Herald's Enterprise.

Birmingham, Ala., April 14.—(Special.)—A lovely day was this Easter, and lovely sights were to be seen on all the streets of the Magic City. New styles of dress and millinery predominated and the woman or man without a shining new dress or suit was somewhat shunned. It was a perfect day here. The rays of Old Sol spread just enough to make it pleasant and make walking not a bit uncomfortable. During the past week the millinery dealers, dry goods, clothing and haberdashery people were kept as busy as busy could be and today the Birminghamers came out in great style. Every church in the city held special services today and not a seat was to be had in any of them by the time the prayers began. The services were all gaily and the attentive audiences allowed not a word to escape them, as much as they wandered with their eyes to the different parts of the church. The choirs sang new and beautiful hymns and it was grand. Easter Sunday, 1886, in Birmingham will never be forgotten. The hard times of the past two years were forgotten and are forever gone from all minds. The beautiful day erased all bad thoughts and everybody looked ready to begin in earnest.

At the last meeting of the committees the trouble culminated. It had been a masterpiece of the several committees to raise funds for the necessary expenditures upon the work in this city. Mrs. Grey instituted a series of musicals, three of which were given at the residence of Mrs. John J. Janda, in the 28th Street. Tickets sold at \$1 each, and attendance was hardly large enough to cover the expenses.

Strollers Were Deaf.

Mrs. Grey, finding her entertainments were not the financial success she had hoped, individually and collectively approached her sister chairman for lack of money to meet the expenses. Mrs. Powell replied that each committee must support its own entertainments, and whatever profit or loss accrued was to be born individually; that it was impossible for each chairman to lend her own support and to force that of her friends for all the committee entertainments.

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IN THE CHURCHES.

Easter Services Were Held in Nearly All of the Churches Yesterday.

THE DAY WAS FITTINGLY OBSERVED

Special Musical Programmes at Many of the Churches.

IT WAS A BEAUTIFUL CHURCH DAY

Many Strong and Eloquent Sermons, Appropriate to the Day, Were Delivered—The Churches Crowded.

The Lord is risen! Death, thou couldst not imprison The Lord of life and light; Nor on a God immortal, Lock and seal up the portal Of thy cold house of Night.

The Lord is risen! O men and angels, listen; Hear how the glad stars sing—In glory shining o'er us—The grand, eternal chorus: "All hail to Christ, the King!"

The Lord is risen! Thus, from thine earthly prison, Thy mortal house of clay, Thou, too, my soul, sin-shriven, Shall rise, and soar to heaven, With Christ to be thy mate!

CHARLES W. HUBNER.

Yesterday was one of the brightest Easter Sundays in recent years and the people filled all of the churches of the city to the doors at both morning and evening services.

Long before the hour of the morning services the streets were crowded by the worshippers wending their ways to the different churches, and at many of the edifices even standing room could not be secured, necessitating the turning away of hundreds of people.

The musical programmes at all of the churches were interesting and delightful, and several of the churches were decorated with plants and flowers of all kinds, which, with the bright costumes of the audience, made pleasing sights.

Special services were held at the First Baptist, at the First Presbyterian, at Trinity, at the Third Baptist, at St. Luke's, at the Central Congregational, at the Catholic church and at many others.

Many excellent sermons were preached and the day was enjoyed by the churchgoers from morning until the close of the services last night.

A synopsis of several of the sermons follows:

THE FIRST BAPTIST.

Dr. Hawthorne Occupied His Pulpit Yesterday—A Strong Sermon.

Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, pastor of the First Baptist church, preached to an unusually large congregation yesterday.

The Easter services at the church were very interesting and impressive, the musical features being among the best in the city.

Dr. Hawthorne took his text from Thess. 5, viii: "In everything give thanks." His subject was "Thanksgiving a Duty, a Privilege, a Joy."

The preacher said:

"Our English word thankful, by virtue of its Anglo-Saxon derivation, is akin to thankful. To be thankful is to be thoughtful, or mindful of a benefit received. The design of the various feasts of the Jewish economy was to teach the duty and to cultivate the spirit of thanksgiving. This was the meaning of the peace offering, the drink offering, and the feast of tabernacles.

"Jacob's pillar, Joshua's twelve stones at Gilgal, the golden pot of manna and Aaron's rod laid up in the ark, the stone Ebenezer and David's sword were memorials of God's goodness and emblematic expressions of gratitude for mercies received.

"In the worship of the ancient Jews the largest, most conspicuous and most impressive feature was the songs, the prayers and the symbols which expressed the worshiper's thankfulness for God's loving kindness and tender mercies.

"In this element of sanctuary service the people of this age are degenerate. Their expressions of gratitude to the fountain of all goodness are tame, frightened and meaningless in comparison with the grand and impassioned utterances of the ancient Hebrews.

"I seldom see a bird drink water that I am not reminded of the duty of thanks giving. After every sip of the cooling beverage I lift my head to heaven and say to say, 'Thanks be to God for this blessing.'

"The sweet eat and drink, but never look up. They never do anything that reminds us of God and duty. Hence, when we want to describe a man who is thoroughly unspiritual, ungrateful and selfish we call him a pig."

"Heaven's brightest smile rests upon the man who, as he eats, looks up and blessed the hand that feeds him."

"The ocean constitutes a permanent picture of the relations that should exist between man and the Giver of every good and perfect gift. The sea is ever drawing what it needs down to itself and ever sending up to heaven what it gives. So it should be with man; he should give while he gets. Drawing from God a stream of benefits, he should send up to God, in return, the in-cense of praise and thanksgiving."

"We get from the bounties of divine providence the health and happiness which they are destined to bestow only when we receive them with grateful hearts. As in the ancient fable, the unicorn dips his horn into the river to make it wholesome to all the beasts that drink, so does God breathe upon His gifts and sanctify them for the strengthening and happiness of men, whom they receive them, bless the benighted."

"It is well for your devotion to a man that you praise him in the house of his friends. Praise him in the circle of his foes; extol his virtues and exalt his name where men anathematize him and rend the air with the cry: 'Down with him! Crucify him!'

"If it were possible for me to descend into the lower hell I would be willing to go down there for a year, just to see Glory to God in the highest among the fallen angels, where God never but the voice of cursing was ever heard."

"Some of you are putting off your service of thanksgiving until you get away from the world, and a word where every voice exclaims, 'Hosannah!' Be not deceived; God is not mocked. If you have not the courage to thank Him here it will not be your privilege to praise Him there."

"In everything give thanks." That means that whatever your situation in life you have something for which you ought to thank God. The poor, the sick, the friend-

less, the persecuted, the despised, the forsaken ought to praise Him. If for nothing else they should thank Him that their country is not worse than it is.

"When the war of the American revolution had closed and the English government had acknowledged the independence of the colonies, King George appointed a thanksgiving day. Soon after the publication of the royal proclamation, he issued a warrant by order of subordinates who said to him: 'What can majestic tell me for what we are to be thankful? Is it because your majesty has lost thirteen of the fairest jewels from his crown?' 'No,' replied the monarch, 'not for that.' 'Shall we give thanks because so many millions of treasure have been spent in the war and so many millions added to the public debt?'

"No,' replied the king, 'not for that.' 'Shall we give thanks that so many thousands of our fellow men have poured out their life blood in the unhappy and unnatural struggle between those of the same race and religion?' 'No, sir,' exclaimed the king, 'not for that.' 'For what, then, may it please your majesty, are we to give thanks?' 'Thank God,' cried the king, 'because it is not any way.'

"Do you, sir, think some of us the lines may not have fallen in pleasant places, some of us may be drinking a bitter cup—a cup in which are mingled the woes of poverty, sickness, bereavement, persecution and desertion; but if we allow our imagination to picture how much worse our condition might be and how blessed are we in comparison, we may still feel like complaining and more like saying, 'What shall I rend unto the Lord for all his benefits?'

"There are some things worse than poverty—even the most squalid and wretched poverty. There are some things worse than disease—even the most painful, wasting and loathsome disease. There are some things worse than persecution, even in its most malignant forms. There are things worse than desertion by one's own friends. Poverty, sickness, bereavement, persecution and desertion are unmixed blessings in comparison with the loss of honor, the sacrifice of self respect, a soul bereft of its birthright, and whose only outdoor is toward the regions of the damned."

"What are we to do? We shall pour out the wine and point out to men and ever remember the broken body, torn and mangled, the blood poured out for man's redemption. We should remember him as the three saw him under the olive trees in the garden; as the body was brought out of the sepulchre, they saw him treading under Pilot's unction, dolorous to Golgotha and fall bleeding and exhausted; as he was lifted between heaven and earth, as he suffered for six hours the cruel pains of crucifixion and exclaimed, 'My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?' as he burst asunder the bars of death and came forth in the triumph of knaves."

"I would rather go coatless, hatless and shoeless through these streets and sell rags for a living than carry about with me the memory of friendship, truth and honor but for that."

"I would rather have leprosy—I would rather be another Lazarus covered with sores and licked by dogs—than to carry about with me a soul severed by unrighteous lusts and a conscience stained by a thousand filthy words and deeds."

"I would rather meet persecution in its most malignant form—I would rather sleep in a dungeon into which no ray of sunlight is admitted; I would rather aye mobs, gibbets, daggers and flames than feel that I had betrayed a friend for money or office or that I had surrendered truth and justice to escape anger."

"Then, my friends, if nothing but poverty is the matter with you, you are to be in physical and if you are deserted only by men; if you have not forsaken yourself; if faith and hope and virtue and God are still with you and in you, you ought to stand up and praise God with every expression of grateful emotion; you ought to

"Soar and touch the heavenly strings And vie with Gabriel while he sings

"I notes almost divine."

"If you are a Christian; if your name is registered on the Lamb's book of life, you must recognize it, once, the obligation which the first impress upon you to give thanks to God in everything. It matters very little whether your days here are brightened by prosperity or darkened by adversity, if in the eternal years which are before you have God and heaven for your portion."

"You can well afford to be saddened by requiems here, while everlasting anthems of the church are sung in the spiritual and physical and if you are deserted only by men; if you have not forsaken yourself; if faith and hope and virtue and God are still with you and in you, you ought to stand up and praise God with every expression of grateful emotion; you ought to

"Follow in the steps of the Savior, to whom we are to do, to not pretend to do, my subject justice, but shall only attempt to do you some good by directing your attention to the aspects of His life upon which we have been recently dwelling."

"Behold Christ before He came to this world."

"It is said that we mingle too much of sorrow and death with the joys and pleasures of religion. Yet it is singular that when He would have His people remember Him He selected this sad occurrence. He might have chosen some more cheerful occasions as when sitting beside Gethsemane's lake or on the mount with His faithful believers. He might have chosen the shores of Galilee or by the grave calling the sleeping dead to come forth; or the night of transfiguration when His clothes were made whiter than the driven snow on Hermon's mount. We are to recall the death of Christ. If He had not died and risen we would still be in our sins; by that death the light and life of salvation comes to us. I glory in the fact that we are to preach His crucifixion—the hope and life of Christians. Do this in remembrance of me. His death absolves our sins, His resurrection an attestation of the payment. Let us raise our eyes from the empty tomb to the open eyes. God will make us partially blind, we may never see the great love of Christ which passeth knowledge of the love of Christ which passeth knowledge."

"Behold Christ on earth in His humiliation."

"Follow Him in His descent from heaven on His mission of mercy. What a descent! He came to earth in a body which is inconceivable the distance between the throne of the Eternal and the stable of Bethlehem."

"People are fond of tracing rivers from their mouths to their distant sources. Bruce, the traveler, pronounced it the proudest moment of his life when he stood, as he fancied, at the lofty fountains of the Nile. Let us raise our eyes from the empty tomb to the open eyes. God will make us partially blind, we may never see the great love of Christ which passeth knowledge of the love of Christ which passeth knowledge."

"Effect of remembering. To report of sin and iniquity at the communion table. Where can penitence have rise and source except at the cross of Christ? It nailed those nails, pierced those sides and covered the mountain with darkness. Faith is necessary. The church needs a quickening on the Lamb's book of life, you must recognize it, once, the obligation which the first impress upon you to give thanks to God in everything. It matters very little whether your days here are brightened by prosperity or darkened by adversity, if in the eternal years which are before you have God and heaven for your portion."

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"Behold Christ before He came to this world."

"It is said that we mingle too much of sorrow and death with the joys and pleasures of religion. Yet it is singular that when He would have His people remember Him He selected this sad occurrence. He might have chosen some more cheerful occasions as when sitting beside Gethsemane's lake or on the mount with His faithful believers. He might have chosen the shores of Galilee or by the grave calling the sleeping dead to come forth; or the night of transfiguration when His clothes were made whiter than the driven snow on Hermon's mount. We are to recall the death of Christ. If He had not died and risen we would still be in our sins; by that death the light and life of salvation comes to us. I glory in the fact that we are to preach His crucifixion—the hope and life of Christians. Do this in remembrance of me. His death absolves our sins, His resurrection an attestation of the payment. Let us raise our eyes from the empty tomb to the open eyes. God will make us partially blind, we may never see the great love of Christ which passeth knowledge of the love of Christ which passeth knowledge."

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ATLANTA, GA., April 15, 1895.

What Makes Money?

A correspondent asks us to elaborate a little further the statement that the Constitution recently made to the effect that legislation affects values. As our correspondent is a business man we need not make any attempt to simplify what we propose to say. He asks us to explain more at length how the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would restore the price of the bullion to 120 cents an ounce.

Because when the government opens its mints to the unlimited coining of bullion silver into dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1 it transforms the character of the metal. The government cannot create values and cannot fix prices, though it can affect both indirectly by legislation, but it can and does create money. The statute that opens the mints to the coinage of silver into dollars transforms the metal itself. It ceases to be a commodity and becomes money. Money cannot be priced, for, as money, it is price itself. Is there a price list of gold to be found in the market reports? When silver is made into money its price will no longer be quoted in the market reports. Silver bullion now has a price because it is not a money metal. It has been shut out of the mints by law. When it is again made a money metal it will have no more price than gold has. So many grains of silver will be a dollar, double that amount will be two dollars and so on.

Money, as Aristotle said, has value only by law, and not by nature. Cernuschi, a modern economist, but one whose views are often quoted with satisfaction by the goldbugs, says that "nature produces silver and gold, but does not produce money. Numismatics, money, comes from nomos, law."

The assumptions of the goldbugs are many and various. One of them is that our mints were reopened to silver all our gold would disappear. But in that case where would it go, and what would be done with it? Its disappearance and disuse for any length of time would strip it of a great part of its value. If it went abroad it would lessen the demand for the metal over there and would aid the people of this country to get higher prices for their products.

We say to our correspondent, therefore, that whatever other power the government may or may not have, it possesses the unique power of creating money and of declaring that its creation shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private. When it took this function from silver by law that metal at once became a commodity and its price became common in the market reports. In silver using countries gold went to a premium. In all other countries silver was and is viewed as a depreciating commodity.

When the money function is restored to the metal by law it will cease to have a price in this country, and in all the gold standard countries its commodity price will be regulated by the amount of goods that a given weight of the bullion can purchase in the United States. All this is so simple, so natural and so inevitable that it seems to us that the man who doubts it must have something the matter with his head.

Those who make a plea for the single gold standard are pleading for dishonesty. If any of our readers stand in that category they should make haste to re-examine the grounds of their belief.

A Deceit of Pamphlets.

An examination of the lists of several northern and western publishing houses and a glance at the news stands of our cities will reveal the fact that the campaign of financial education has flooded the country with a countless number of pamphlets devoted to the ruling topic of the hour.

"Coin's Financial School" has already sold to the extent of some 300,000 copies, and the demand for it increases every day. It is in every house in the west, and is now rapidly gaining headway in the south and in the east. There are numerous other smaller and cheaper pamphlets which have a large circulation at the present time and they are all on the side of free silver. One firm in Indianapolis advertises thirty of these little books, and some of them, like "Sheek," "The Anarchists of Wealth," and "The Curse of Contraption," are of a sensational character, well calculated to excite the masses. Other firms in Chicago and Buffalo are turning out tons of similar literature. Against these free silver publications the Reform Club is vainly struggling with a few dull and heavy tracts which nobody can be induced to read. The blight of dullness seems to have fallen upon the entire goldbug crowd of writers and speakers, and they are unable to give away their pamphlets, while those of their oppo-

nents are eagerly bought and passed from hand to hand.

With such facilities for reaching the people the campaign of education will work wonders and work them very rapidly. The average voter cannot escape this deluge of facts and arguments; and it will not take him long to find out which side makes the stronger showing. We believe that within the past five years more financial literature has been printed and circulated than in all our previous history. Let the discussion go on. It is bound to do good. Let in the light until it illuminates all the dark places. We cannot have too much of it.

FACTS ABOUT COTTON MILLS.

The report of the Massachusetts legislative committee which recently visited the south speaks very favorably of this section as a cotton manufacturing region, but it declares that the enterprise which has planted \$250,000,000 worth of cotton mills in New England will protect that investment.

In discussing the report The New York Herald says:

All this may be true, and the much talked of removal of New England mills may have been greatly overestimated. New England is likely to hold for a long time and to augment her cotton industries, which, large as they already are, are apparently destined to a much greater future. The Free Silver people have never ventured to argue for it. While this may be true, a most important development of cotton manufactures in the south is indicated by recent reports, which show that since 1880 the capital invested in southern mills has increased from 300 to 400 per cent, and in the last five years the rate of increase has increased more than 50 per cent—the number of spindles now approximating 3,000,000.

It is claimed by New England manufacturers that in many parts of the south the climate is too dry for making the grades of cotton. This objection, however, may prove more imaginary than real. Cotton is well known to have an authority in its manufacture, points out "spins and weaves best in a warm, humid atmosphere; a valley protected from dry winds and open to moist ones will, therefore, afford eligible sites." But sites in which these climatic conditions are at hand can be found in hundreds of well-watered southern localities. And where the natural humidity is lacking in the air artificial humidifiers can be easily supplied.

The Herald hits the nail on the head when it urges the importance of exporting more of our cotton fabrics. The English mills turn out annually \$500,000,000 worth of cotton goods, and export about \$360,000,000 worth a year, or nearly twice as much as the value of the cotton goods consumed in the home market. In America the home market is everything and no systematic effort has been made to increase our export trade, which might be made to rival that of Europe.

We hurry up the Nicaragua canal, revise our transcontinental freight rates, establish some steamship lines and ready out in the proper way for the trade of South America, China and Japan the demands of our new customers will enable us to manufacture our entire cotton crop right here in the south and sell the goods at a profit. This would emancipate our cotton market from the control of Liverpool and would be the salvation of our planters.

This must be our future industrial policy if we desire to throw off the yoke of the cotton lords of England.

A NEW DEMAND FOR SILVER.

If China yields to the demands of Japan she will have to pay 300,000,000 taels. The tael is a silver coin worth about \$1.23 in Peking, and the indemnity will amount to about \$400,000,000 in silver.

The New York Mail and Express says:

This suggests a consideration of great interest and value to this country. Although China has about \$300,000,000 in silver, she can scarcely expect to withdraw from her domestic commerce and exchanges so large an amount as will be required to meet this indemnity. The amount of the indemnity, it will be noticed, is more than half the entire value of silver, and her silver constitutes the entirety of her currency. It is, therefore, more than likely that she will call upon the United States and other countries possessing large amounts of silver to assist her in discharging the indemnity.

The United States has about \$200,000,000 in silver, and she can possess a little over one-half the amount. With the exception of India, France and this country are the only two nations which can afford to promptly assist China in this direction. From these facts it must be clear that the payment of this indemnity in silver cannot fail to result in the enrichment of the value of silver throughout the world. The United States will reap a great benefit from such enhancement and will probably more than recover the losses which have been sustained by this country through recent silver legislation.

Another, and perhaps equally important and valuable, direct result of paying this indemnity in silver will be to greatly increased interest in arriving at some international agreement as the basis for a free use of the white metal for currency purposes.

It seems that everything works for bimetalism. Even this row between two nations on the other side of the globe bids fair to hasten the triumph of the free silver cause in America.

The gold shysters may rally around them all the great capitalists of the world, but they can do nothing when the masses of every country flock to the standard of free silver and make their ballots in peace and their bullets in war all directly or indirectly advance the cause of bimetalism.

CHINA'S DOUBLE DEALING.

According to a St. Petersburg special to The New York Herald, China has appealed to the European powers, and especially to Russia, to intervene in her behalf, claiming that the conditions imposed by Japan are too onerous.

It is possible that the Peking authorities, disregarding the plenary powers conferred upon Li Hung Chang, and caring nothing about the disgrace that would attach to such double dealing, have been secretly at work in Europe at the same time their envoy was beginning for peace in Japan.

What will be the result it is impossible to foretell. Russia is opposed to the occupation by Japan of the province of Manchuria, and it is believed that England and France will side with Russia in protesting against the annexation of any portion of the mainland by the Japanese. Russia wants to run a section of the Siberian railway across Manchuria, and it is well known that she wants Port Arthur for a terminus for her great railway.

England would not stand by Russia were it not for the fact that she is op-

posed to any dismemberment of China's territory. The force of circumstances will now range her on the side of Russia, and France will naturally follow the latter country's lead. These three powers have strong fleets in the eastern waters, and it may be that they will interfere very unexpectedly in China's behalf in the course of the next few days, unless Japan's demands are somewhat modified. It is too early to jump to the conclusion that the war in the east is over.

EDITORIAL LEVITIES.

The Death of James W. Scott.

The news of the death of Colonel James W. Scott, proprietor and publisher of The Chicago Times-Herald, will cause the deepest sorrow wherever that prince of newspaper men was known. Without the slightest premonition death came yesterday afternoon, Colonel Scott being at the time in New York. In the full vigor of his manhood and just on the threshold, as it were, of his career, he has taken away.

James W. Scott was a man who had ventured to hope for it. While this may be true, it is a most important development of cotton manufactures in the south is indicated by recent reports, which show that since 1880 the capital invested in southern mills has increased from 300 to 400 per cent, and in the last five years the rate of increase has increased more than 50 per cent—the number of spindles now approximating 3,000,000.

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The Philadelphia Record: The national est

show, in order to be complete, should include samples of both the editorial and the Kilkenny breeds.

New York Advertiser: There is no question but that Japan, if she really means to civilize China, has gone about it in the right way.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Touching the question of the antiquity of man, how comes it that even the scientific test to determine the antiquity of woman?

Kansas City Journal: The Europa Express has suffered the loss of one of her finger nails, but it is proper to add that it was not torn off in a prima donna scratching match.

Philadelphia Ledger: David B. Hill wants to succeed himself as United States senator. Knowing politicians say he will have uphill work.

Chicago Dispatch: The sheriff advertises a sale of John Sullivan's effects. He probably would find a bigger stock if he advertised Sullivan's defects.

Philadelphia Times: Chinese gardeners can grow oak trees two inches high. They might try their hand on raising laurels for their soldiers.

Pittsburg Dispatch: Bismarck is getting more fun out of his birthday celebration than many a younger man could.

New York Journal: Having accomplished the healing of his wound, Li Hung Chang will now devote himself to toying with the mark.

Chicago Dispatch: It is not the tax, but the publicity given their incomes that the New York millionaires object to in the income tax law. They prefer to keep such details for the exclusive information of prospective titled sons-in-law.

SPICE OF THE PRESS.

Talbotton New Era: We saw a young lady a few evenings since with a cluster of crab apple blossoms. We suppose she intended to give them to the man in the uniform. For the benefit of the courting parties of the community, we will state that a cluster of crab apple blossoms with the emblem is very suggestive. The emblem is, "Will you ever love me?"

Carrollton Times: Married at the bride's father's house, March 31st, Henry Hendricks and Miss Emily E. Harper, both being respectively twenty-four and sixteen. They have started off in the right way. Monday morning they started to work on their corn. This means no long and tedious work.

Alpharetta Free Press: Mr. John Main din, of Ball Ground, Cherokee county, and Miss Leila Shaw, daughter of Mr. R. E. Shaw, of Newton, married in this county. They were married last Monday, J. Scott officiating.

The bride's father stated that he was his own grandfather! Here is a copy of the singular letter he left: "I married a widow who had a grown-up daughter. My father visited us often, fell in love with my stepdaughter and married her. Thus he became my son-in-law, and my stepdaughter became my daughter-in-law. After my wife gave birth to a son, which, of course, was my father's brother-in-law, and my uncle, he was married to the woman who was his own grandfather! Here is a copy of the singular letter he left: "I married a widow who had a grown-up daughter. My father visited us often, fell in love with my stepdaughter and married her. Thus he became my son-in-law, and my stepdaughter became my daughter-in-law. After my wife gave birth to a son, which, of course, was my father's brother-in-law, and my uncle, he was married to the woman who was his own grandfather! Here is a copy of the singular letter he left: "I married a widow who had a grown-up daughter. 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WILL MEET TODAY.

The General Council Will Convene in Regular Session, AND THE NEW BONDS WILL COME UP FOR A Full and Free Discussion—It May Be That Other Than Members Will Be Heard—Other Measures.

Councilman Welch, of the second ward, will introduce at the council meeting this afternoon an ordinance accepting the vase donated by the Southern terra cotta works to be placed on the site lately occupied by the Benjamin H. Hill monument on Peachtree street, and regulating its maintenance by the city.

The ordinance was drawn by Mr. Welch yesterday.

The first section of the ordinance provides an acceptance of the vase on the condition that the Southern terra cotta works are to erect the vase free of expense to the city, the city agreeing to keep it supplied with plants and flowers.

The second section ordains that the vase shall be known as the Benjamin H. Hill memorial vase.

The third section of the ordinance places the vase and the park in which it will be located under the control and supervision of the park commissioners, who shall keep the vase properly supplied with growing plants and flowers.

The fourth and last section provides a penalty of \$100 or thirty days' imprisonment for any person who shall injure the vase or plants or destroy any of the plants or flowers.

Mr. Albert L. Beck, the secretary and general manager of the Southern terra cotta works, has addressed a communication to the mayor and council proposing to donate to the city a large handsome terra cotta vase free of all cost to be placed on the base of the Hill monument, provided the city will keep the same supplied with plants and flowers. The communication will be read at today's meeting.

That Stone-Flagging Ordinance.

Councilman Day's stone flagging ordinance will be considered by the city council this afternoon and the indications are that the ordinance will be adopted by that body.

The ordinance was introduced by Mr. Day several weeks ago and is one of the most important measures to come up for action at today's meeting. The ordinance provides for the paving of the sidewalks in front of property on a number of the principal streets of the city.

The ordinance will require property owners on some of the central thoroughfares to put down new stone flagging in front of their buildings, under the supervision of the city engineer, guaranteeing that the work will be done in a first-class manner.

The friends of the ordinance and there are many of them, argue that the streets should be placed in a good condition before the opening of the exposition and that by replacing the old uneven rocks and bricks now in the sidewalks with new stone flagging is the only way by which they can be made passable with comfort.

The ordinance has been introduced and is being considered by the street committee of the city council and the city engineer and it will probably pass the council with very little opposition.

To Retire on July 1st.

There will be quite a change in the city hall officials on the 1st of July. Deputy City Marshal John W. Humphries will assume the duties of city marshal, and that date his resignation was elected to the office some months ago over Mr. Edward McCandless, the present efficient marshal.

Mr. John W. Phillips will succeed the popular city clerk, Mr. Park Woodward, who has filled that office many years, on that date.

Both of the retiring officials will turn over their offices at the regret of their associates, their administrations having been successful and satisfactory to all.

ALABAMIAN ARE IN EARNEST.

The Atlanta Society of Alabamians Are Backing Up Their Exhibit.

The Alabama Society of Atlanta is more than pleased with the efforts the people of that state are making to give an exhibit at the exposition which will be a display of the wealth and worth of the state from which they came.

Saturday night at the regular meeting of the society the matter was brought up and discussed and every member of the society quickly became a warm advocate of the proposed exhibit from that state. A series of resolutions was read and adopted showing the feeling of the members to the plan. The resolution read:

"Resolved, That the Alabama Society of Atlanta rejoin at the assurance of a fine and practical exhibit from the home state and at the prospect of housing it in our own building."

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Atlanta Lodge Will Confer the Knights' Rank Tonight.

Atlanta Lodge No. 20, Knights of Pythias, will hold an important meeting at its hall on Alabama street tonight.

The focus of the Knights' rank will be conferred on a number of candidates for membership and the Knights are prepared to have a great amount of fun during the evening.

A musical programme has been prepared for the evening and a number of excellent songs will be made by the Knights, making the meeting an interesting and pleasant one for members of the order in the city.

The Knights are making extensive preparations for the entertainment of the state encampment of Knights of Pythias, to be held in Atlanta May 1, and several interesting features have already been decided upon for the occasion.

The encampment will bring to the city a large number of the most prominent citizens of the state and will be a big event with the Knights of Pythias in Georgia.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

The Journeyman Plumbers' Union Elected Officers for the Year.

Atlanta Union 22 of the Journeyman Plumbers' Association held an enthusiastic meeting Thursday night and elected officers for the present year.

Mr. O. Langford was elected president of the union and Mr. Charles Whitehead, vice president. Mr. W. O. Rosser was elected recording secretary and Mr. W. J. Lassiter, financial secretary, and Mr. C. O. Harman, treasurer.

The officers elected will be installed next Thursday night and members of the union are making preparations for an interesting meeting on that night.

A BELGIAN BLOCK.

A Young Man Waylaid and Severely Hurt Last Night on Glenn Street.

A PITCHED BATTLE AMONG RIVAL CLANS

The Boys of One Neighborhood Were at Enmity with Those of Another, and Warfare Had Been Declared.

A Belgian block buried with terrific force struck Louis Wingate, a young fellow of nineteen, full in the face last night shortly after 10 o'clock, at the corner of Glenn and Winsor streets, and mashed his countenance into a bloody mass.

He was unconscious for some time and it was thought that he was dead, but after removal to a drug store near by he revived and was able to tell the details of the fight that resulted so seriously to him.

The difficulty was brought on by a spirit of rivalry which had separated the boys of one neighborhood from those of another for some months and from mild enmity this rivalry has been intensified into open warfare that upon more than one occasion has resulted in pitched battles.

It was a battle of this kind that caused the mutilation of Wingate's countenance last night. He is a young man of rather handsome appearance and is quite a figure among the young ladies of not only his own but in the other neighborhood, where the boys who pitched the Belgian block against his mate.

Wingate, a boy of Birmingham, was elected by the members of the synagogue several weeks ago as Mr. Reich's successor, but it is not thought that he will come to Atlanta and take charge of the church, until next August, his term in Birmingham not expiring until that time. In the meantime the Atlanta synagogue will have no minister, and it is probable that services will be held in the Synagogue of the city.

Mr. Reich recently graduated from the Southern Medical college, and upon his retirement from the pulpit today, will take up other branches of study for the purpose of enlarging his store of information and learning, which is already one of large scope.

His trial was to have taken place Saturday evening, but as Mr. Reich's successor, in the mean time, was engaged in the United States court in Birmingham and upon his return to Atlanta, he will be here tomorrow or next August, his term in Birmingham not expiring until that time. In the meantime the Atlanta synagogue will have no minister, and it is probable that services will be held in the Synagogue of the city.

Mr. Reich will preach one of his best and ablest sermons today, and the large congregation which will be in attendance will be treated to a brilliant effort of a successful minister.

HIS LAST SERMON.

Rabbi Reich, of the Jewish Synagogue, Preaches His Farewell Sermon Today.

WILL DELIVER IT AT 10 O'CLOCK

He Has Filled the Pulpit Here for a Number of Years, and Retires to the Regret of the Congregation.

Rabbi Reich, of the Jewish synagogue, will preach his farewell sermon to the members of his church and congregation at 10 o'clock this morning at the synagogue.

Much regret is felt among the members of the synagogue and congregation at the retirement of Mr. Reich, and the church will be filled by them to hear him speak.

Thomas, the young Floridian who was arrested and jailed for forging Mr. Mathews's name to some notes, will be given a preliminary trial this afternoon before Judge Orr.

Thomas's career reads romantically brave, and presents many interesting features.

The home of the youth is in Tampa, where his father is a well-known and well-to-do business man. The youngster has been a wayward fellow all his life and has given his parents no little trouble. He appears to be fond of the pen and ink, and has more than once written names he had no right to on the walls of his home.

Thomas is a large negro with a stout body and a round face, and is well known in Tampa and was set out of his trouble by hard work and the production of evidence indicating that he was not of the soundest mind. Since then he has been in another trouble of the same kind, so it is said, but just where that was one appears to know.

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OF GREAT VALUE

Are the Corundum Deposits That Are Found in Georgia.

THE WORK OF THE STATE GEOLOGIST

And the Men Who Are Working Under Him in Making the Geological Survey of the State.

When Professor Yeates, the state geologist, came to Georgia, now nearly two years ago, he resigned the position of assistant curator in the National Museum at Washington. He had had charge of the immense collections of minerals and gems in this institution for twelve years.

It was the rare experience of personal contact for so long a period with many thousands of specimens of minerals, ores and building stones from all parts of the world that peculiarly fitted him for the great undertaking which he has begun, of making an economic survey of each mineral and geological source of wealth within the limits of the state, and publishing the results of these surveys in handy monographs, to be easily accessible over the country as an advertisement of the state's resources. Having laid his plans he selected his two assistants with the view to their especial qualifications to successfully carry out these plans. To Mr. S. W.



PROFESSOR YEATES.

McCallie was assigned the work of making a survey and a report on the magnificent deposits of marble in Georgia, and bulletin No. 1, "The Marbles of Georgia," containing 92 pages, a general map of the marble belt, a detail map of the deposits of marble in Pickens county and a number of beautiful and well selected half-tone illustrations with smaller cuts of geological sections, marble-working machinery, etc., was issued last fall.

The value of this bulletin is indicated by a number of highly complimentary letters received by Professor Yeates and Mr. McCallie from distinguished scientists throughout the country. Prominent among the latter may be mentioned Professor T. C. Chamberlin, head professor of geology in the Chicago university, and editor in chief of *The Journal of Geology*, and Professor Cleveland Abbe, the celebrated astronomer and meteorologist, who began in the newspapers about twenty years ago the publication of weather prognostications under the nom de plume of "Old Probabilities," and who has been since, and is now, most prominently connected with the scientific department of the United States Weather Bureau.

About the same time Mr. McCallie began the survey of the marbles.

Mr. F. P. King began work on the deposits of corundum, it being well known to mineralogists that Georgia ranked second in the union in the production of this useful mineral with an output from practically only one mine, that in Rabun county. When it is known that this mineral, so extensively used in the arts, is worth \$8 a ton, and that on account of its scarcity by far the largest part used in this country has to be imported from the Greek islands and Asia Minor—the necessity for scientific investigation looking to the development of the mineral, which has long been known to occur scattered over many localities in the northern part of the state, will be at once apparent.

It is expected that the distribution of these bulletins, calling attention to deposits of valuable minerals in the state, will stimulate activity in the search for further deposits not known, at present, to exist. This is indicated by the statement made in his letter to the governor transmitting Mr. King's report on "The Corundum Deposits of Georgia," which has, after considerable unforeseen delay, just been issued from the press as bulletin No. 2.

Like bulletin No. 1, its typographical appearance is very neat and considerable taste is displayed in its effect. It contains first a two-page article on the known corundum deposits in the state, a small detail map of the Rabun corundum locality in Rabun county, a small geological outline map of the state and a number of finely executed half-tone plates with numerous figures of corundum machinery, etc.

The first article gives the history of corundum, beginning with the early times, when the transparent varieties, ruby and sapphire, were as eagerly sought by the ancients for personal adornment as by us of the present day. References are given to the Bible, and to the abundance of descriptive and historical stories in the works of the early Greek writers. The ancients were filled with superstitions with regard to stones so wonderfully beautiful, and even at this day there are many people who seem to have inherited these superstitions, notably as to the beautiful and innocent opal. This superstition of miraculous powers to the various precious stones, and the like, is still prevalent in Asia Minor, where the stones are still highly venerated.

The first and only occurrence of the corundum in Georgia was in the Greek islands, where it occurred as emerald green, a mechanical mixture of corundum and magnetite. Until the distinguished chemist and mineralogist, Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, a native born South Carolinian, discovered, in 1847, the large deposits of emery in Asia Minor, near Ephesus, these islands were the only source of fine corundum in the world. This discovery reduced the price of emery from \$10 to \$5 to \$7, according to quality. In addition to the occurrence of this variety of corundum in the eastern hemisphere the best rubies come from the mines in upper Burma, in the country surrounding Magok, and in the marble hills of Sagon, occurring in the limestone matrix, in small white crystals, and in fine, bearing gravel, associated with the spinel ruby. Fine sapphires occur in the Kashmir Hills, near Machel, in Pafar, Ceylon, is also noted for its production of fine rubies and sapphires.

The first authentic date of the discovery

of corundum in North America is 1845, in Newlin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. In 1864 emery was discovered at Chester, Mass., and following the leadership of this and other eminent mineralogists and geologists Dr. C. N. Shepard and Dr. C. T. Jackson explored for corundum all along the line from Virginia through North and South Carolina and Georgia to Alabama. In Canada corundum has been observed in Benezet; in Maine a few crystals were said by Professor Dutton to have been found at Greenwood; in Massachusetts, in 1860, H. S. Lucas discovered a six-foot vein of emery at Chester, where corundum has since been mined; in Connecticut it is of rare occurrence at Norwich and Newton and near Litchfield; in New York corundum was first discovered in Orange county, near Warwick and Arctic, in 1860. In Westchester county, the latter locality, until 1886, having been one of the sources of commercial supply; in New Jersey there is a prolongation of the Orange county, New York, deposits, corundum being found at Franklin, Newland and Vernon. The northern limit of corundum in the Atlantic coast is reported the occurrence of corundum near Whitehall, though several geologists have searched the locality for it without success. In Pennsylvania, after the finding of large boulders of corundum in Newlin in 1845, it was mined at the same locality. It was also found near the head of the Susquehanna in Upper Providence township and extending for about five miles to a point near Rockdale, Middletown township, in Delaware county. It is also found in large, loose crystals in a granite or syenite rock in Leigh county. In Virginia corundum is reported as occurring in Patrick county.

Nowhere has corundum been found in the union in its commercial industry. The first large mass was found in 1847 on the French Broad river, three miles below Marshall, in Madison county. The principal mines are located in Macon, Jackson and Transylvania counties. The corundum is found in pocket and veins, usually from four to twelve feet wide, in grains, talc, chlorite, chrysotile, etc.

Magazine Editing in China.

From The Editor.

The following is reported to be a genuine example of how manuscripts are "returned with thanks" in China: "Illustrated London News" sent a manuscript to a servant prostrate before thy feet. I know to thee and best that of thy gracous, ne'er to grant that may speak and live. Thyself, the emperor, who sent me, found in his manuscript has been designed to cast the light of its august countenance upon us. With rapture we have perused it. By the way, my ancestors never have I encountered such, such pathos, such lofty thought. With fear and trembling return the writing. Were I to wish to increase the sum you sent me the emperor would order that it should be made the standard, and this point published in the world, such as I do, and that it would be impossible in 10,000 years to equal what you have done. I am very well, thank you. Ten thousand times I crave your pardon. Behold, my head is at your feet. Do what you will. Your servant's servant."

An Egg Center.

From The Huntsville, Ala., Mercury.

Fifteen thousand dozen eggs were shipped from Huntsville to New York last Saturday and on Tuesday several hundred cases were shipped to New Orleans. Thus far no eggs have been shipped from the valley of the Tennessee, and the valley is furnishing the two extreme ends of the country with the fruits of her farms.

Solving the Problem.

From The Albany Herald.

The Atlanta Constitution has an editorial headed, "Should Men Marry?" Why of course not; let somebody else do it.

A Course of Study Suggested.

From The Baxley, Ga., Banner.

Study the constitution of the United States and the constitution of Georgia; study the history of the United States if you expect to take a part in politics next year. Don't wait for the candidates to tell you how to vote.

The Babies on Our Block.

From The Cave Spring, Ga., Herald.

The population of Cave Spring is increasing.

REDUCED RATES ON PARLOR CARS

Between Atlanta and Macon via Central Railroad of Georgia.

On and after April 1st, seat fare in Central Railroad of Georgia will be 12 cents instead of 20 cents as heretofore. This is the only line running passengers in the Union depot at Macon—three trains daily in each direction.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, was paper, window shades, furniture and room modeling, to Marietta street. Send for samples.

No. 217 Piedmont Avenue.

A 5-room cottage, near Eller street, at auction, Thursday, April 19, 1895, p. 12, SAMUEL C. W. GOODRICH & CO.

FASHIONABLE MODISTES.

Mms. FALLIGANT & HOLMES

(Over M. Rich & Bro's. Store)

Authorities for the Leading Styles in Fashionable Dressmaking.

Cherokee Tribe No. 1, I. O. R. M.

You are requested to meet at your wig-wam, within the Cherokee belt, on the south and east, its own southern boundary being a small cretaceous area, 539,000 acres, and the eastern boundary of our late brother, J. C. T. Baker. All Red Men are invited.

EDWARD WHITE JR., Chief of Records.

W. N. PHILLIMORE, Sachem.

FOR RENT

The rooms lately occupied by the Exposition Company. Will arrange to suit tenants. Apply Business Office Constitution.

Suwanee Springs

The South's Famous Health Resort,

OPEN ALL THE YEAR

Now is the time to visit the famous Suwanee Springs. The river has been dredged to this subject, and a geological map with a very full description is given of the localities of the springs. Full descriptions are also given of the deposits on lots 10 and 12, second district of Rabun county; the Bell creek and Hog creek mines of Town county; the Rock Ridge mine of Union county; the deposit at Gainesville in Hall county; and the deposit at the Tunnel property near Powder Springs in Cobb county. Our publications are promotional with the development of the various properties. Mr. King, in the chapter with some interesting thoughts on the "Origin of Georgia Corundum,"

Under the title, "Geology," chapter six gives a great deal of interesting information. The History of Corundum Mining in Georgia," "The Preparation and Manufacture of Corundum," "The Corundum Statistics" and "Hints to Prospective Miners" are the various subjects treated.

For terms, circulars, etc., address ANDREW HARLEY, President and General Manager, Suwanee, Fla.

April 7-18, 1895.

A list of authors with the names of their

articles and references to publications, in all forty-three papers.

Chapter eight is a supplement on "Natural History of Alabama," the former being discussed under the various heads of "Pumice," "Infusorial Earth," "Trigolite," "Grindstones" and "Oil Stones and Whetstones." The latter under "Crushed Steel and Carbonium." Six pages are used in the description of the new mineral, corundum, and the process of its manufacture, a number of cuts of the electrical furnace, with charges of material used, contributing to the elucidation of the subject.

Its first two bulletins the state geological survey has contributed most valuable information on two important subjects of the state. The first, "The State of the Water Powers of the State," is well equipped with a corps of practical scientists as are represented in the personnel of its geological survey. The second, "The State of the State," is to complete the field work for a bulletin on the phosphatic deposit of the same name. Mr. McCallie is also working on a survey of the marsh and the artesian well system. King is now in Whitehall county, the gold belt of that county for the first time, sending bulletins on the gold deposits of the state.

Professor Yeates, in addition to the administrative duties of his office, is investigating No. 3, on the water powers of the state, which he has had compiled by Mr. B. M. Hall, principally from the field work of Mr. C. C. Anderson, state geologist. Bulletin No. 4, on the valuable aluminum deposits of the state, is nearly ready to be turned over to the geological survey by the same time. Mr. McCallie is also working on a survey of the marsh and the artesian well system. King is now in Whitehall county, the gold belt of that county for the first time, sending bulletins on the gold deposits of the state.

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on other people's brains as it weren't
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Loose London Raisins	5c
2 lb Can Standard Tomato	5c
1-4 lb Potted Ham	6c
1-4 lb Potted Tongue	6c
2 lb Package Oatmeal	10c
1 Can Condensed Milk	10c
1 lb French Prunes	10c
Small Sugar-Cured Hams, per lb	11-12c
Arbuckles' Coffee, per lb	23c
Levering's Coffee, per lb	23c
7 bars Glory Soap	25c
7 bars Polo Soap	25c
24 bars Standard Sugar	81
50 lb Peachtree Patent Flour	81
1 lb Elgin Creamery Butter	25c
10 lb Can Leaf Lard	95c
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1 lb Hong Kong Tea	30c
1 Can Salmon	10c
1 quart Best Queen Olives	30c
Everything else at corresponding low wholesale prices.	

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SATZKY,
Merchant Tailor, 11 E. Alabama Street.
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CRYSTAL LENSES
TRADE MARK.
Quality First and Always.

There are two excursions booked in railroad circles that are just now attracting attention.

The first is by the Georgia Southern and Florida, and it is proposed to take hundreds of people to Tampa and return.

It will be a pleasureable excursion.

The train will leave Macon Monday next,

and will be in charge of Mr. D. G. Hall,

travelling passenger agent, who has

quarters in this city. Mr. H. Louis, Florida

passenger agent with headquarters in Macon, and General Passenger Agent G. A. McCall, will be in charge. This will be an

excursion a pleasant one in every sense of

the word, and cheap rates will be charged.

Another excursion of particular interest

will be the which the Atlanta

Railway Conductors will run to Indian

Spring. This excursion will probably be

run this year on the 11th of May. The

conductors always take a great crowd

with them to Indian Spring.

mar-10 to apr-15 Governor of Georgia.

A POKER EXPERT.

How Lascelles Lined His Pockets in St. Thomas, Where He Was
THOUGHT TO BE LORD BERESFORD
Worthless Drafts Cashed by Prominent Citizens, Who Had Known Him
Marked Attentions.

From The New York Herald.
The report is that Mrs. Sidney Lascelles, whose husband came via Maud Island, and who is heirless to \$1,000,000, is about to begin an action for divorce against her husband, who represented himself to be Lord Beresford, revives popular interest in that accomplished swindler. Lascelles is serving a five years' sentence in Georgia for swindling a citizen of that state out of \$10,000. The news of his release has been published, regarding the swindler's exploits, the most spirited incidents of his career as the husband of Miss Lilienthal remain to be told.

The public is familiar with the meeting of Lascelles and the Lilenthal, mother and daughter, in London. His appearance and manner, however, fascinated the public, and it was in vain that the most suspicious of the suitor hurried his daughter to Algiers, and then back to the family homeestead on the Hudson. Lascelles followed and in January, 1891, lured Miss Lilenthal into a secret marriage in Beaver, Pa.

Here is a hitherto unwritten chapter in Mrs. Lascelles' career.

Among Canadian summer resorts St. Thomas is conspicuous for its exclusiveness. The Grand Central hotel is the center of its fashionable life, and quite a flurry was produced among the guests one summer's evening in 1891 by this telegram:

"Reserve best rooms in house. Have finest physician in town at depot to meet most urgent express."

A suite of apartments at \$9 a day was put in readiness for the unknown Lascelles and the leading doctor of the neighborhood was posted at the railway station an hour before train time, so great was the general eagerness to meet the requirements of a person of evident wealth.

Arrived in St. Thomas.

Lascelles arrived in a hitherto time, supporting his bride, who was seriously ill, and attended by an imposing retinue of trained nurses who had been especially engaged in Buffalo for the journey. The new-comer, aristocratic in appearance and fascinating in manner, was welcomed with enthusiasm by local society.

By special dispensation of the town council the suite in front of the hotel was covered with tanbark and the four best physicians of the neighborhood were engaged at their own price to attend the sick woman.

Then a report was circulated, originating no one knows where, that Lascelles was Lord Beresford, a man of wealth in Canada as a distinguished English soldier and aristocrat. Lascelles appeared to be annoyed at the supposed discovery of his identity and refused to discuss the rumor, but in such a way as to strengthen belief in the story. This was a week after his arrival in St. Thomas, and about the time he was pronounced out of danger.

A round of speculations ensued with the supposed lord as the central figure.

Among those who showed much attention to Lascelles were Manager Lockwood, of the local bank, and the superintendent of the Canadian Southern railroad, who vied with each other in their receptions and parties in his honor.

Knew How to Deal Cards.

In the middle of all these gayeties the distinguished visitor found time to take part in the nightly game of draw poker at the club. He began with apparent reluctance and played at first with indifferent luck. But by a remarkable run of good fortune in the shape of "pat" hands at critical moments on his own deal Lascelles managed to put on \$5,000 ahead on his hand at St. Thomas.

It was a sad day for the fashionables of that resort when the supposed lord and his wife went away in a private car furnished by the railroad superintendent, who, as a last mark of esteem for his noble friend, cashed his check on a London bank for \$1,000.

"I'm short of ready cash," remarked Lascelles on the morning of his departure, and it is said the notables of the town fairly tumbled over one another with tenders of assistance. All offers were accepted. Mr. Lockwood being a contributor to the extent of \$1,500. It is said the amount of cash taken out of St. Thomas by Lascelles as the result of his "pat" hands and worthless wife was \$10,000.

He vanished at Detroit and was not to be found by his St. Thomas victims when the London bank reported Lascelles had total deposit at 15.

Escape and Recapture.

The swindler's subsequent operations in Rome, Ga., which led to his imprisonment, are well known to those who are the subject of his escape from prison, but the hitherto unwritten details of his recapture a week later prove the darling of the man. Once outside the prison walls he made his way direct to Rome, where he made his originally modest living by playing a big poker game at the leading hotel he borrowed \$25 and "sat in," and in twelve hours of continuous play won \$100. It is known he became known and he walked from the poker room into the arms of policemen.

A record of his swindling operations in the city and summer resorts would fill a volume.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all the ills, cures warts, and removes the remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty cents a bottle.

Thursday, April 18th, 4 p. m. Plots at our office, 15 Peachtree street.

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NEW MAP OF ATLANTA.

Printed in Colors and Perfected to Date.

Sale of Northeastern Railroad.

STATE OF GEORGIA. Executive Department, Atlanta, Georgia, April 14, 1895.—By virtue of the authority given in the tenth section of the act incorporating the Northeastern Railroad Company, which is entitled "An act to incorporate a company to be known from Athens, Ga., to Clayton, Ga., via Clarksville, in Habersham county, or some other points on the route, and to extend the same by the most practicable route," approved October 27, 1870, and in accordance with the act of incorporation, by me as Governor of Georgia providing for the sale hereinafter mentioned, will be sold at public auction by the sheriff and his deputies at the depot of the Northeastern Railroad Company, in the city of Athens, Ga., between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 noon, on Tuesday, the 29th of April, 1895, all of the property of the said company seized and taken possession of by the state, and held in trust for the state, under and by virtue of a proclamation issued on the 15th day of November, 1883, by the then Governor of Georgia, seizing and taking possession of the property of the said company, and held in trust for the state, and found by said agent in the possession and control of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, as follows: The line of railroad, known as the Northeastern Railroad, extending from Athens, Clarke county, Georgia, to Lula, Habersham county, Georgia, a distance of forty miles, and connecting with the and about two miles of said track on the main road, together with the franchise, easements and property of said company, now connected with said road, superstructure, right of way, right and section houses, shops, tool depots, city lots, grounds, furniture, machinery, tools, etc., and complete inventory being on file, both in the office of the sheriff and in the office of said company at Athens, and may be inspected upon request.

The property of said company, for which \$45,000 was paid, is as follows: One hundred and fifty thousand dollars cash, fifty thousand dollars January 1, 1895, and the remainder payment from day of sale at five percent per annum, the purchaser having the option to pay the same in full or in part, or in the legal and valid bonds of the state issued under the act of 1870 and maturing July 1, 1895. In the event of the purchaser failing to make payment in full, or in the event of the sheriff failing to sell the property as above set forth, the government will enter into an agreement or obligation to make payment for the property upon the date of payment, and the sheriff will be entitled to deferred payment from day of sale at five percent per annum, the purchaser having the option to pay the same in full or in part, or in the legal and valid bonds of the state issued under the act of 1870 and maturing July 1, 1895. 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